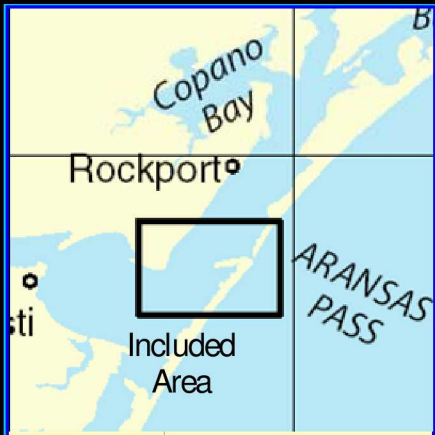


BookletChartTM

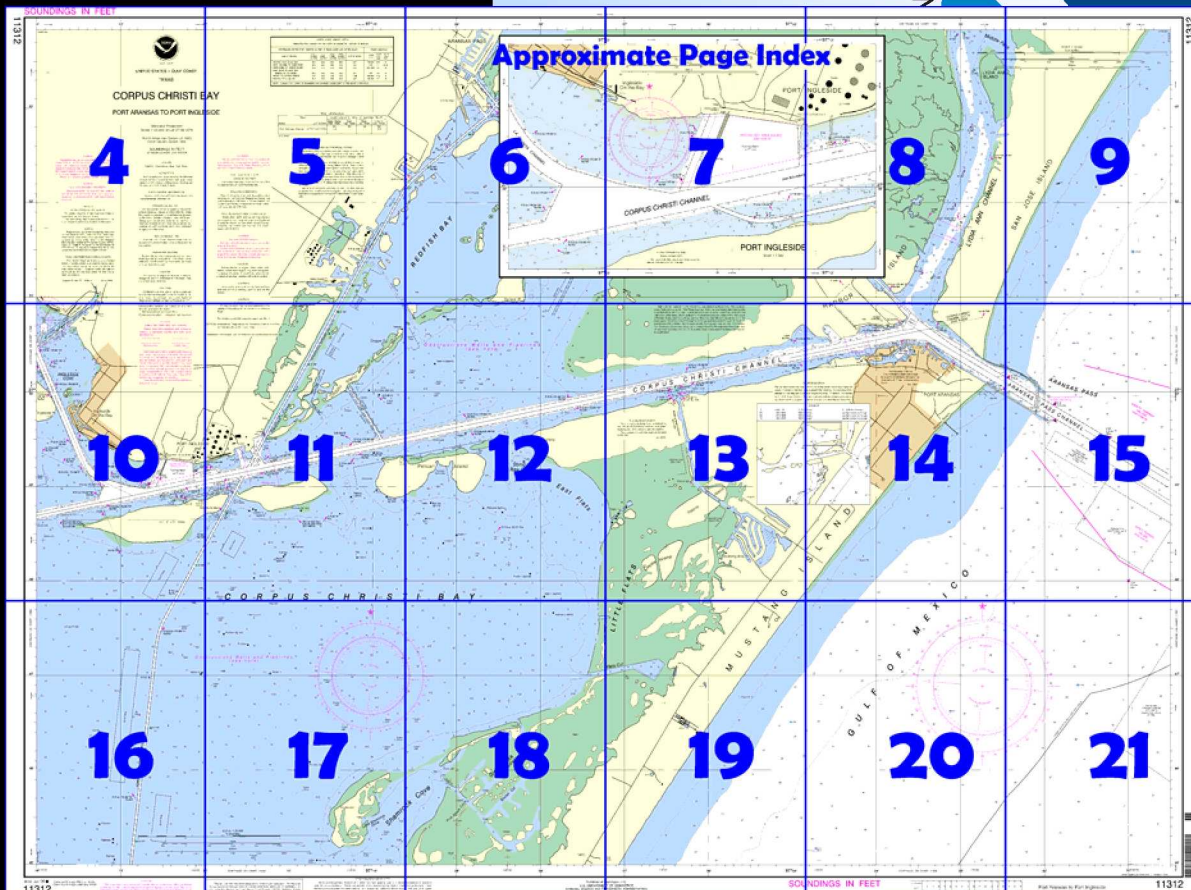
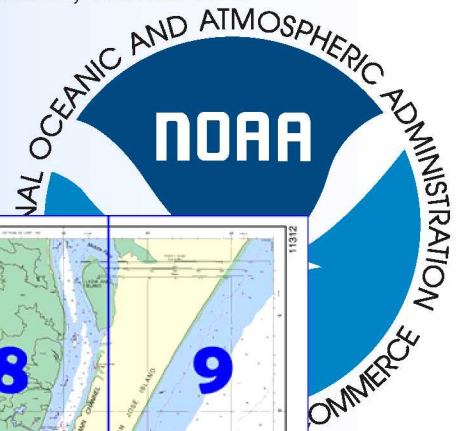
Corpus Christi Bay - Port Aransas to Port Ingleside

(NOAA Chart 11312)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

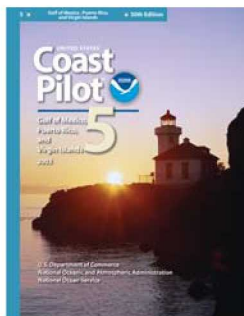
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 11 excerpts]

(3) From San Luis Pass to the entrance to Matagorda Bay at Pass Cavallo, the coast trends for 80 miles in a general SW by W direction. From Pass Cavallo it curves gently SW for 100 miles to latitude 27°N., where the trend is S; thence it curves gently a little E of S for 58 miles to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Throughout its whole distance the coast encloses a chain of shallow bays or lagoons, some of considerable size.

(281) **Laguna Madre** is a shallow body of water extending S from Corpus Christi Bay for a distance of 100 miles. Depths range from zero to 9 feet with reefs and mudflats throughout. The Intracoastal Waterway traverses Laguna Madre from Corpus Christi Bay to Port Isabel, Tex. **Padre Island**, a low, barren, storm-swept strip of sand beach, separates Laguna Madre from the Gulf. Most of the Island is

part of the **Padre Island National Seashore** and subject to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Department of Interior's National Park Service. (148) **Aransas Pass**, 154 miles SW of Galveston Entrance and 113 miles N of the mouth of the Rio Grande, is the principal approach from the Gulf to Aransas and Corpus Christi Bays and their tributaries. The pass lies between San Jose Island on the N and Mustang Island on the S. **Harbor Island**, directly opposite the inner end of the pass, separates Aransas Bay from Corpus Christi Bay.

(153) **Port Aransas Coast Guard Station** (27°50.3'N., 97°03.5'W.) is on the NE end of Mustang Island.

(159) **Corpus Christi Channel** extends from Aransas Pass to Corpus Christi on the W side of Corpus Christi Bay. For about 4 miles, at the E end, it extends through Turtle Cove between Harbor Island on the N and Mustang Island on the S; thence across Corpus Christi Bay to Corpus Christi.

(189) **Port of Corpus Christi** is on the W side of Corpus Christi Bay about 20 miles from the outer end of the jetties at Aransas Pass. The port limits include all of Nueces County, Tex. Corpus Christi Main Harbor includes all of the waterfront facilities along the Industrial Canal, Tule Lake Channel, and Viola Channel, including the turning basins from Corpus Christi Turning Basin to Viola Turning Basin. Harbor Island, Port Aransas, Port Ingleside, and La Quinta are included in the port area.

(248) **Port Aransas** is a small commercial fishing and resort town on the N end of **Mustang Island** at the inner end of Aransas Pass. A marked dredged channel leads to a turning basin just inside the pass. In November 2000, the controlling depth was 7.0 feet in the channel and 8.0 feet in the basin

(250) **Harbor Island** is at the head of Aransas Pass. Large oil-handling plants with berths are on the SE end of the island. A dredged turning basin is E of the berths along the N side of the ship channel. State Route 361 causeway begins at the ferry landing and crosses Morris and Cummings Cut and Redfish Bay, and leads to the town of Aransas Pass on the mainland.

(252) From the Inner Basin off Harbor Island, a dredged channel leads NW for about 5.2 miles and intersects with the Intracoastal Waterway and turning basin just off the town of **Aransas Pass**, with a connecting channel leading into **Conn Brown Harbor**.

(259) **Redfish Bay** is shallow; it extends N along the mainland from Corpus Christi Bay to Aransas Bay. The dredged channel of the Intracoastal Waterway is adjacent to the mainland shore, traversing the bay N to S and joining Corpus Christi deep-draft channel.

(260) **Corpus Christi Bay** is a large body of water, roughly elliptical in shape, lying to the W of Mustang Island and connected with Aransas Pass by the Corpus Christi Channel. The bay is about 15 miles long in an E and W direction and 11 miles wide at its widest part. About the E end of the bay the depths are 8 to 11 feet, and most of the rest of the bay has depths of 12 to 13 feet.

(262) **Shamrock Cove**, on the SE side of Corpus Christi Bay, affords good anchorage for small boats in depths of 7 to 8 feet, soft mud bottom. Shoals extend about 0.2 mile W and 0.3 mile S of **Shamrock Point**. In 1971, a 2-inch steel pipe, showing at low water, was reported near midentrance in Shamrock Cove, about 0.4 mile ESE of Shamrock Point. In April 1979, a submerged 6-inch steel pipe was also reported about 0.6 mile SSW of Shamrock Point.

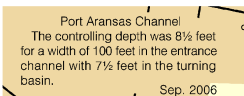
(263) In **Port Ingleside**, on the N shore of Corpus Christi Bay about 7.5 miles W of Aransas Pass, is a privately owned oil terminal. There are piers in a basin and a deep-draft wharf N of the Corpus Christi Channel.

(266) A deep-draft channel is along the E side of Corpus Christi Bay, branching off Corpus Christi deep-draft channel about 8.5 miles W of Aransas Pass. The channel leads N through **Ingleside Cove** to the piers of a large aluminum plant at the N side of a turning basin.

(267) **Ingleside on the Bay**, a fishing community on the E shore of Ingleside Cove, has a marina at the S end of the cove that can accommodate boats up to 50 feet. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, and open and covered berths with electricity, a launching ramp, and limited marine supplies are available.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul. 04/09
Corrected through LNM Jun. 30/09



HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Gas and Oil Well Structures

Uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes can exist within the limits of this chart.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.085" northward and 0.966" westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

Mustang Beach Channel

The channel to Mustang Beach is marked by numerous uncharted private daybeacons and piles. Only entrance aids are charted. The entrance channel was reported dredged to 6½ feet.
Jul 2007

CAUTION

ARANSAS PASS

Strong currents may be encountered in the vicinity of the jetties at the entrance to Aransas Pass.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus:
○(Accurate location) ◌(Approximate location)

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

The Texas State Grid, south zone is indicated by dashed ticks at 10,000 foot intervals.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOTE C

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

The project depth is 12 feet from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Port Isabel, Texas. The controlling depths are published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Survey platforms, signs, pipes, piles, and stakes, some submerged, may exist along the maintained channels. Piles and platforms are not charted where they interfere with a light symbol.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Corpus Christi, TX KHB-41 162.55 MHz

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Pipeline Area



Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

The Texas State Grid, south zone is indicated by dashed ticks at 2,000 foot intervals.

NOTE B

U.S. GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Restricted area: remain 500 feet clear of 27°50'45.6"N 97°13'54.6"W; no magnetic construction allowed within 1500 feet of above position.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 27°49'25"N

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Galveston, TX. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - -

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	feet	feet	feet
Port Aransas Channel	(27°50'N/097°03'W)	1.4	- - -	- - -

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Jun 2009)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

CORPUS CHRISTI CHANNEL DEPTHS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF JUL 2009

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH (FEET)
ARANSAS PASS: SEA BAR CHANNEL	45.1	46.5	46.6	43.9	5-09	700-600	2.42	47
JETTY CHANNEL TO CLINE POINT	50.6	44.1	44.7	44.7	7-09	600	1.11	47-45
INNER BASIN AT HARBOR ISLAND	51.6	57.0	56.7	52.9	5-09	600-1559	0.5	45
INNER BASIN AT MAIN CHANNEL:								
HUMBLE OIL CO. BASIN	39.8	45.5	40.4	39.2	5-09	600	0.5	45
THENCE TO CORPUS CHRISTI	37.9	44.8	44.7	40.3	5,8,7-09	600-300	17.9	45
CHANNEL TO LA QUINTA	42.5	44.1	43.5	39.4	12-08	300-400	4.7	45

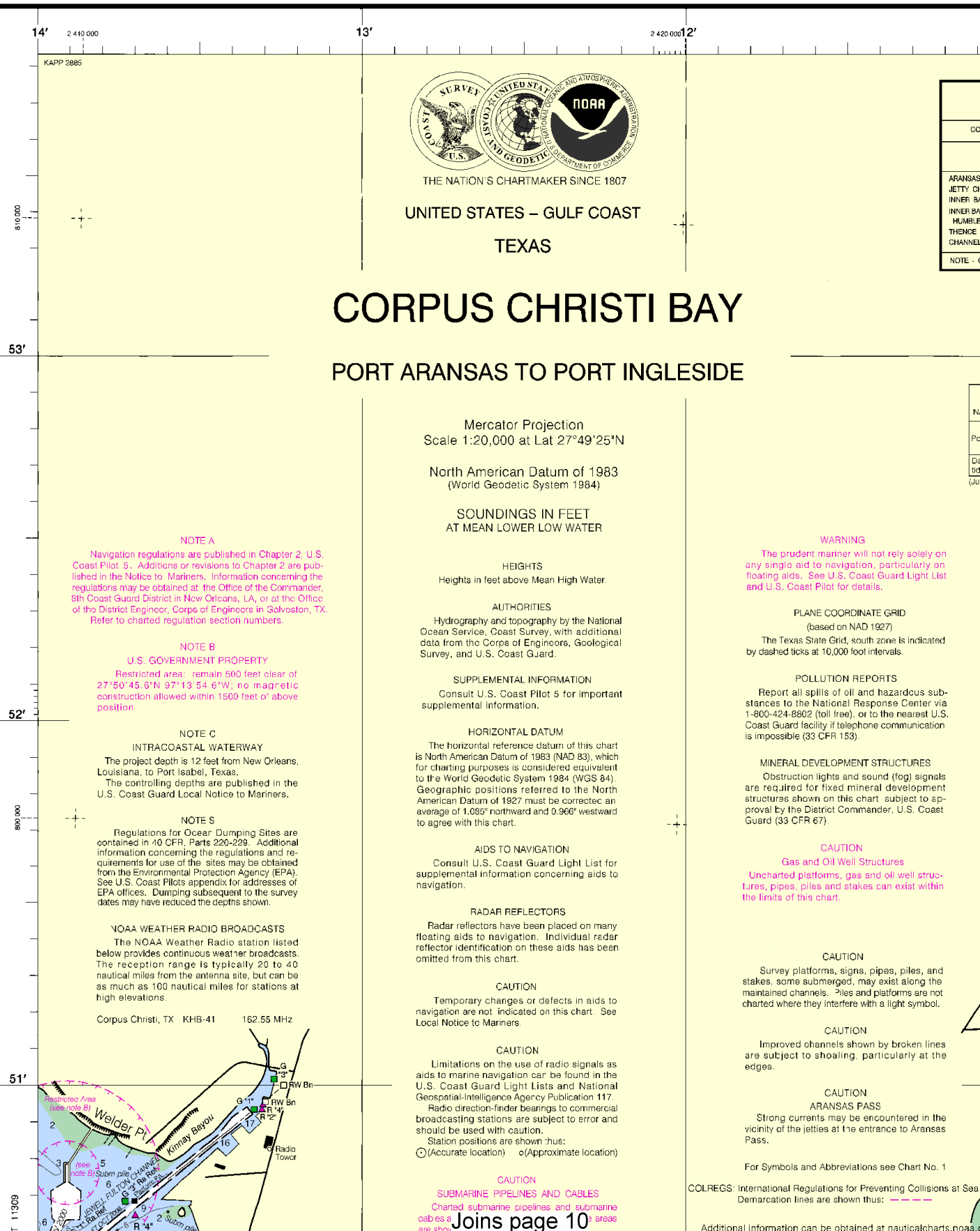
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11312



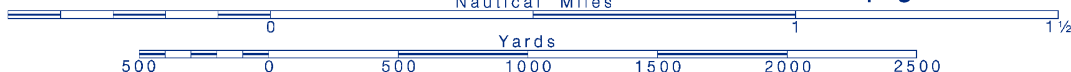
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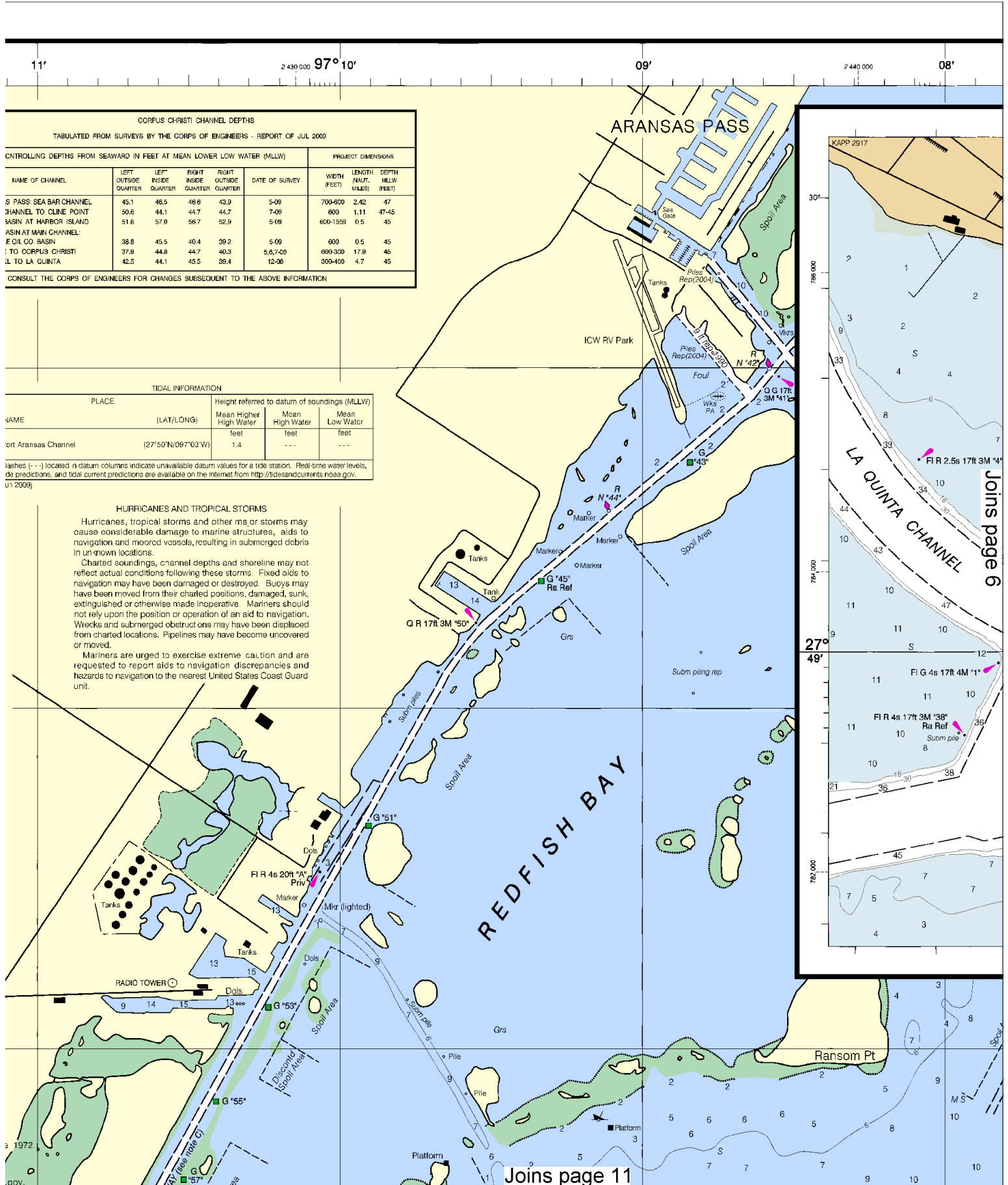


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





2 430 000 97°10'

09'

2 440 000 08'

T CHANNEL DEPTHS

RPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF JUL 2000

IN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)			PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH (FEET)
46.6	43.9	5-09	700-800	2.42	47
44.7	44.7	7-09	600	1.11	47-45
56.7	52.9	5-09	600-1559	0.5	45
40.4	39.2	5-09	600	0.5	45
44.7	40.3	5.6.7-09	900-300	17.9	45
43.5	39.4	12-06	300-400	4.7	45

SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

FORMATION

NGI	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
	feet	feet	feet
03°W	1.4	---	---

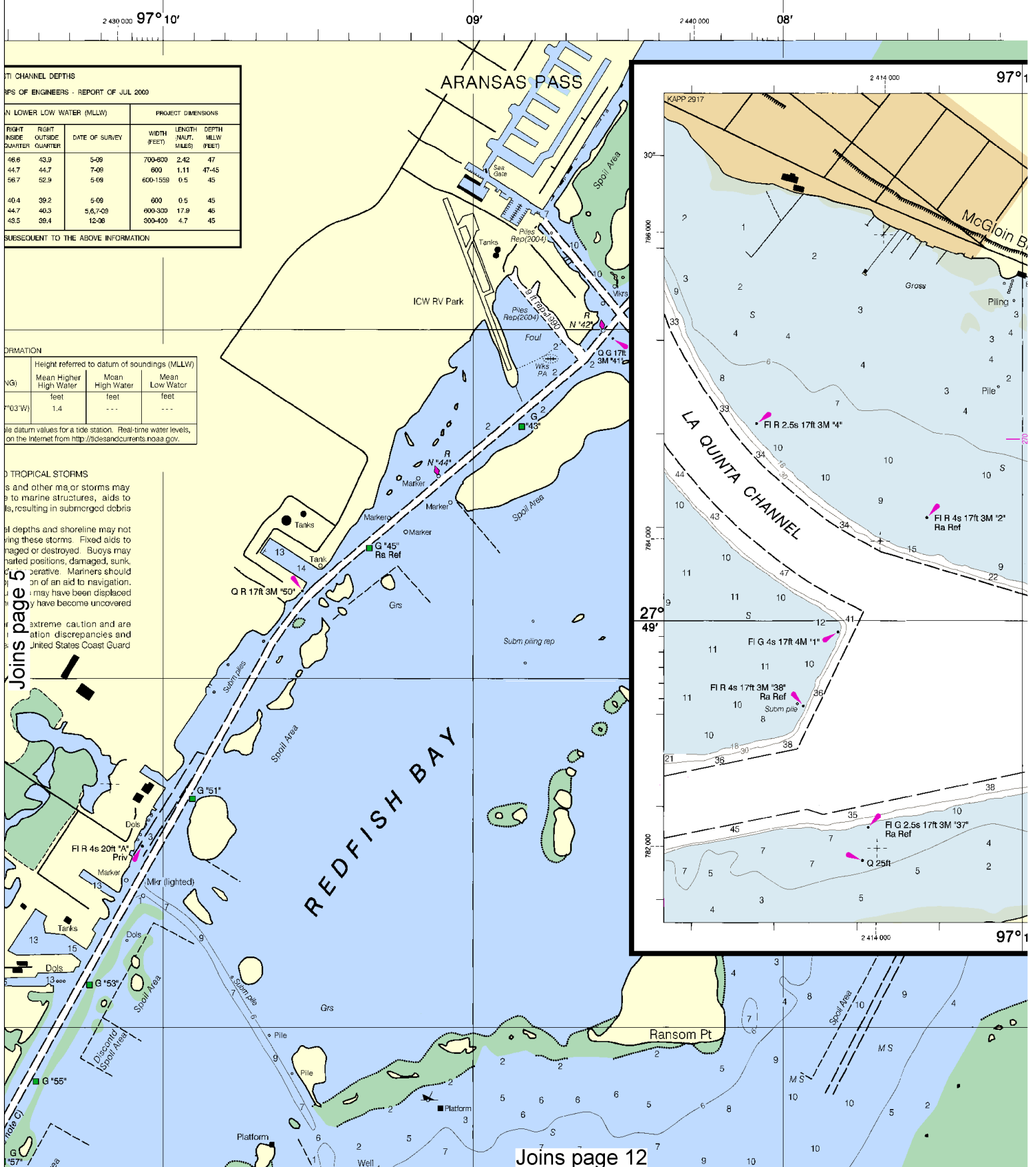
Use datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

TROPICAL STORMS

and other major storms may cause damage to marine structures, aids to navigation, resulting in submerged debris.

Channel depths and shoreline may not reflect these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may be damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have shifted positions, damaged, sunk, or removed. Mariners should exercise extreme caution and are advised to report any discrepancies and information to the United States Coast Guard.

Joins page 5



Joins page 12

6

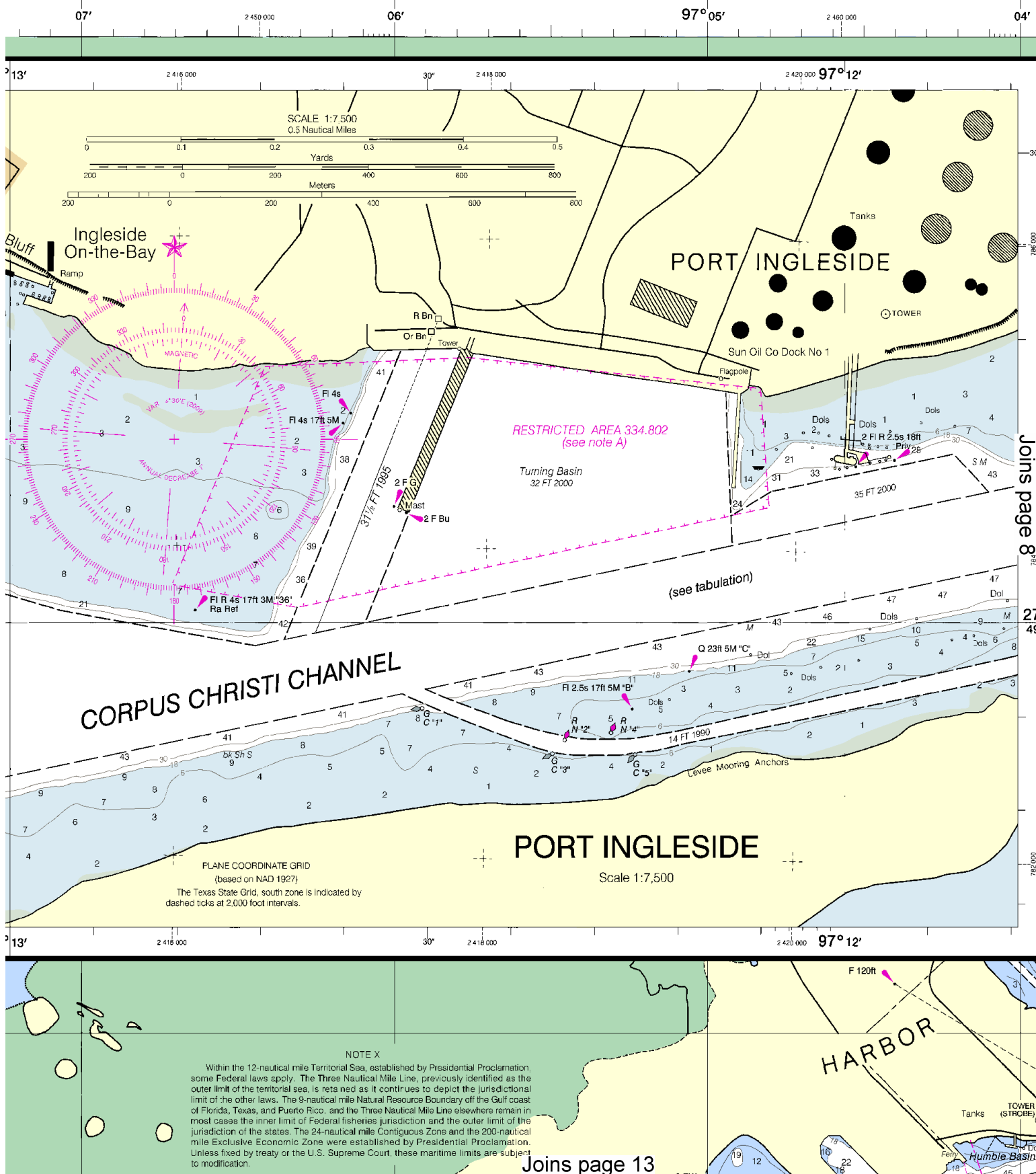


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







51'

CONTINUED ON CHART 11309

27°

50'

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48'

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Joins page 4

CAUTION

Initiations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

CAUTION

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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

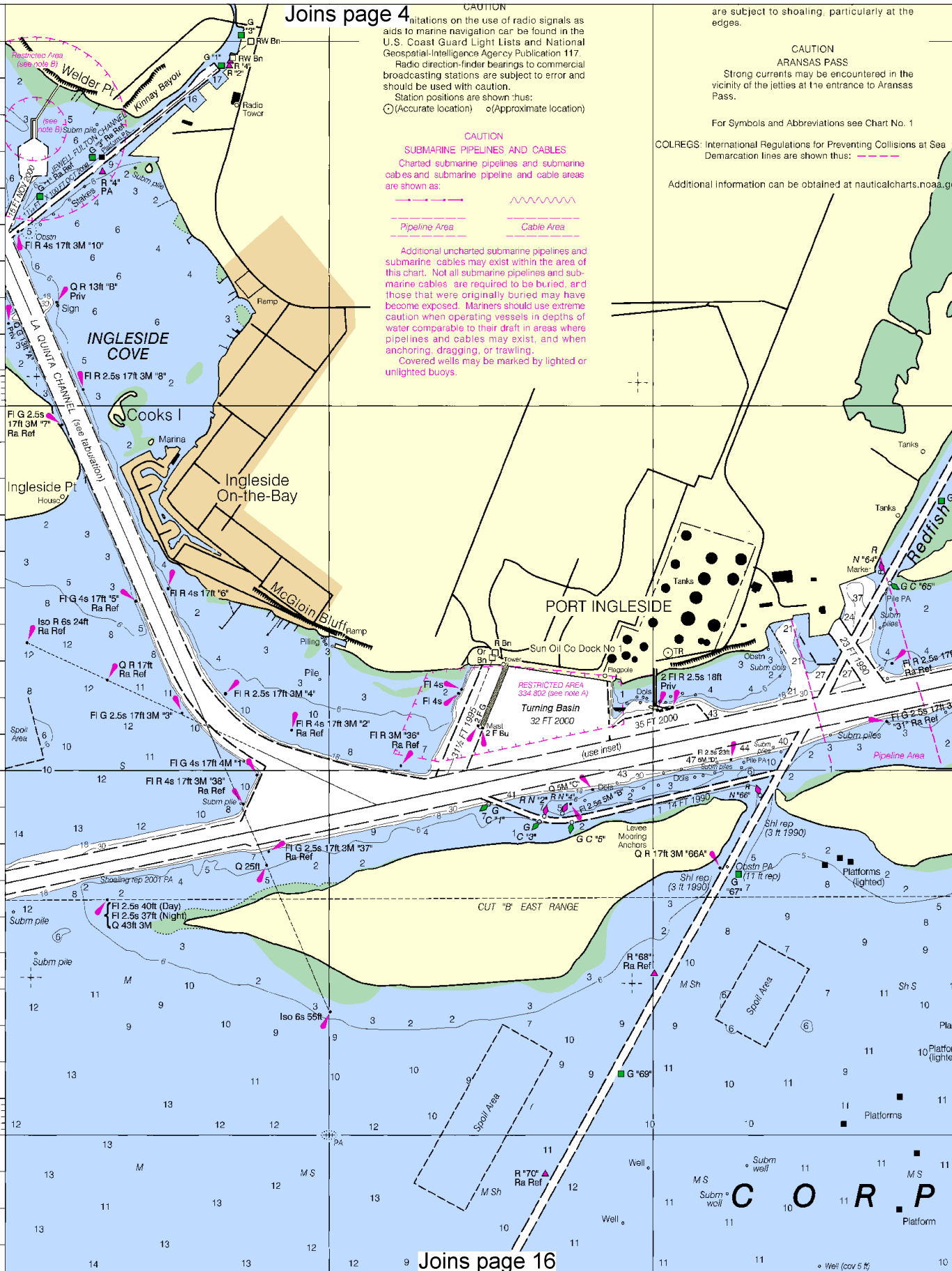
ARANSAS PASS

Strong currents may be encountered in the vicinity of the jetties at the entrance to Aransas Pass.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea
Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov



Joins page 16

10

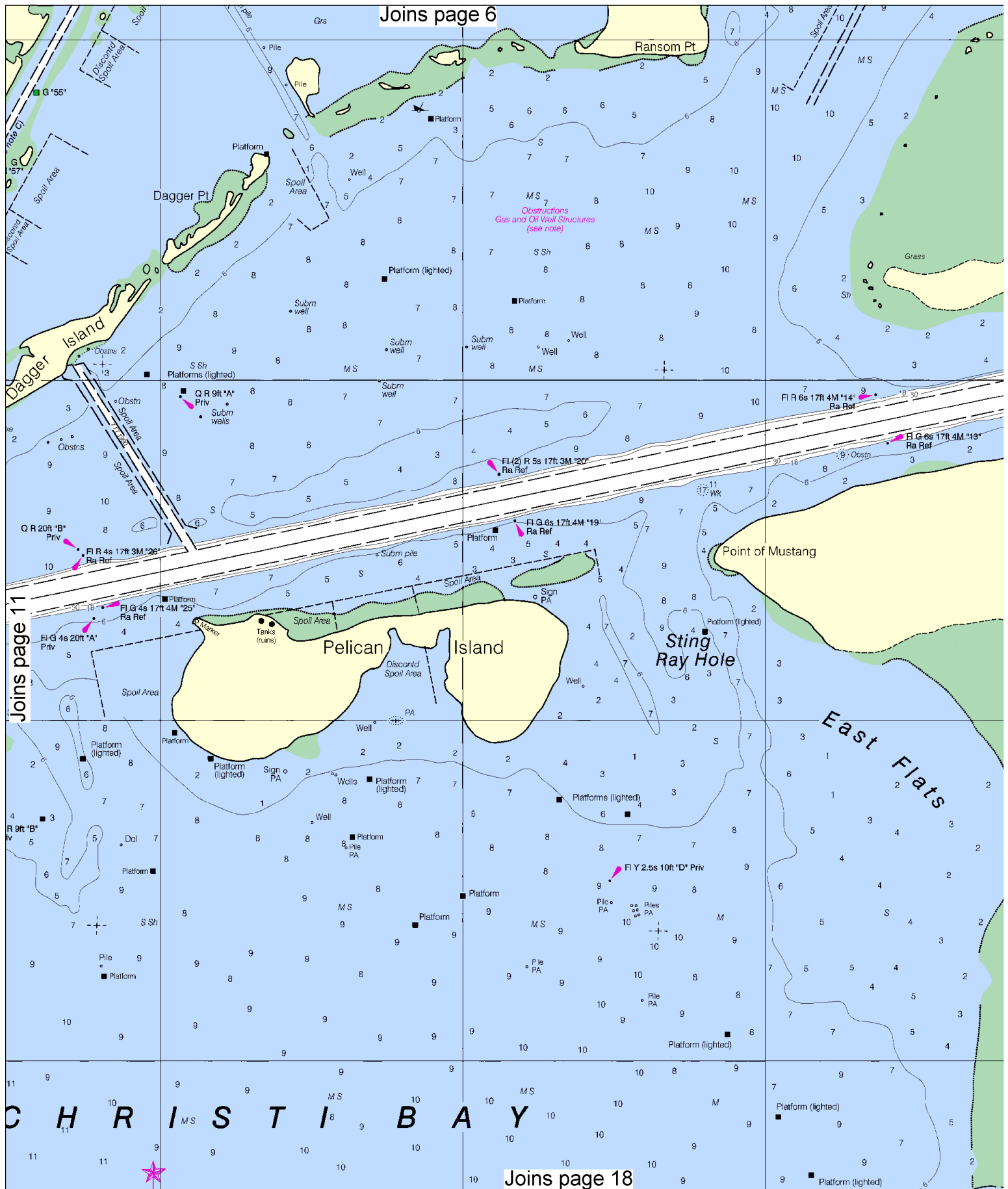


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SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





12



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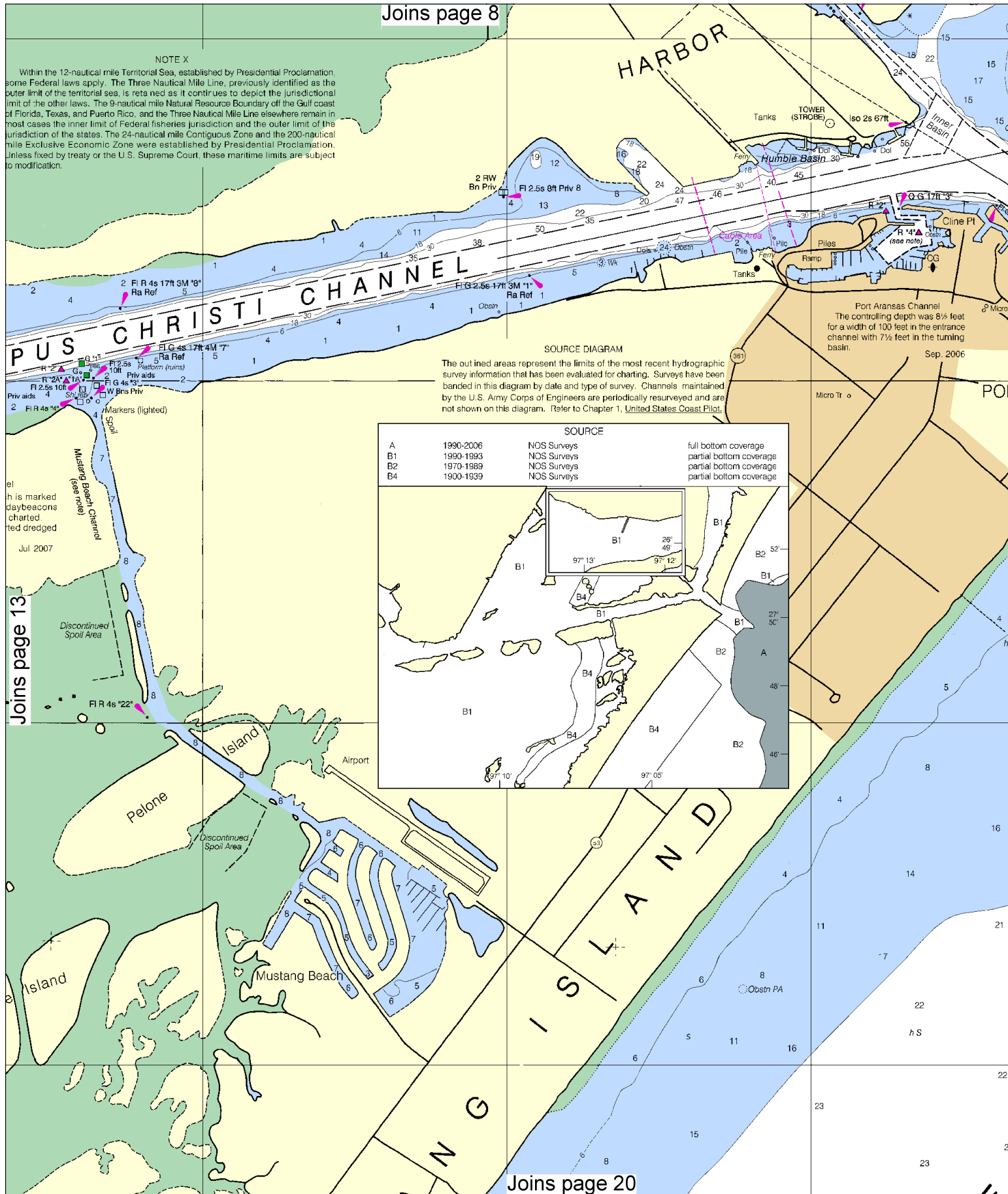
SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 8

NOTE X
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Joins page 13

Joins page 20

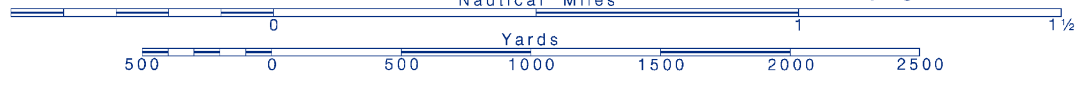
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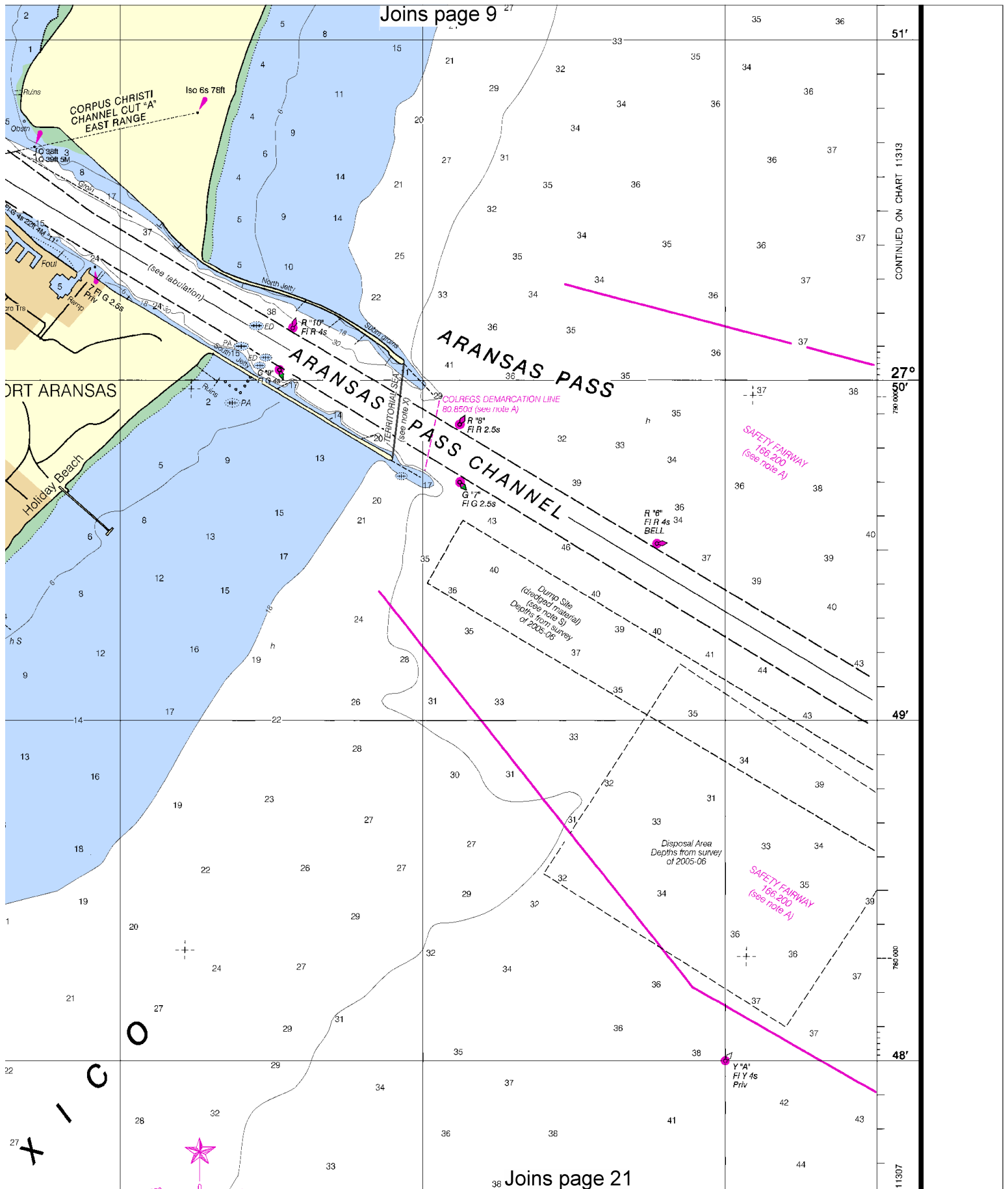


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SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 10

CONTINUED ON CHART 11309

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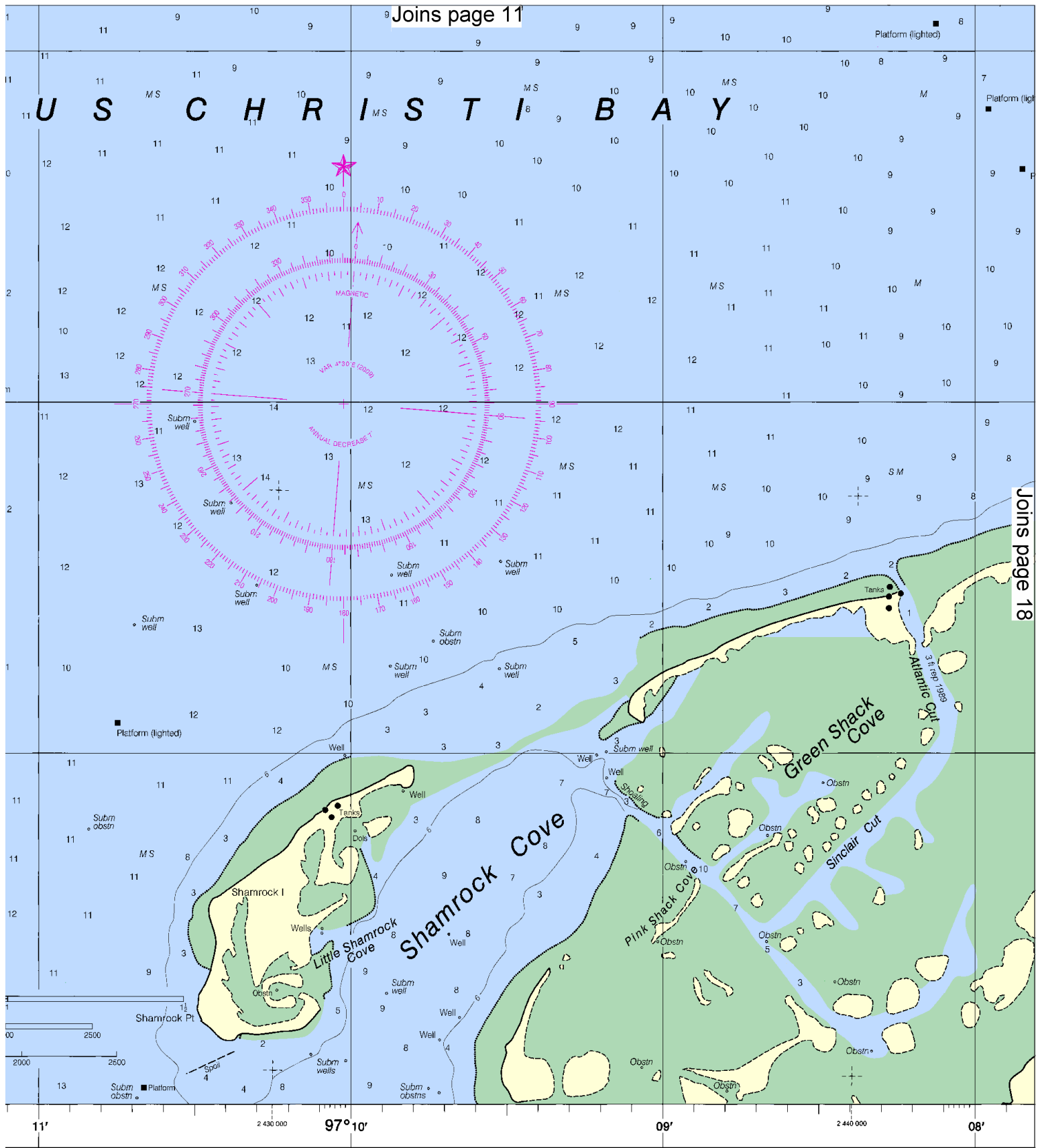
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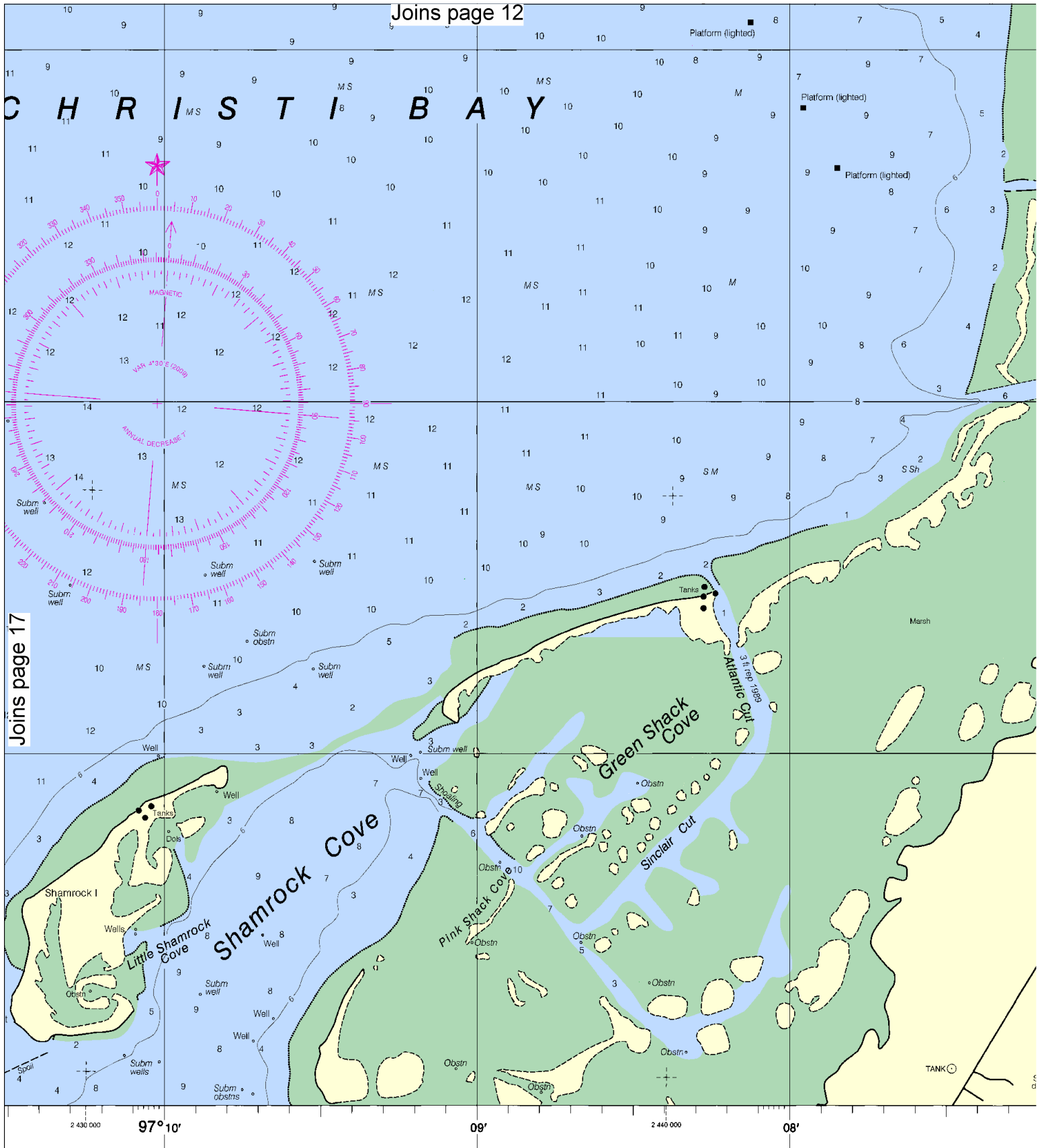
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This chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for chart errors to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CSD), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

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COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

18

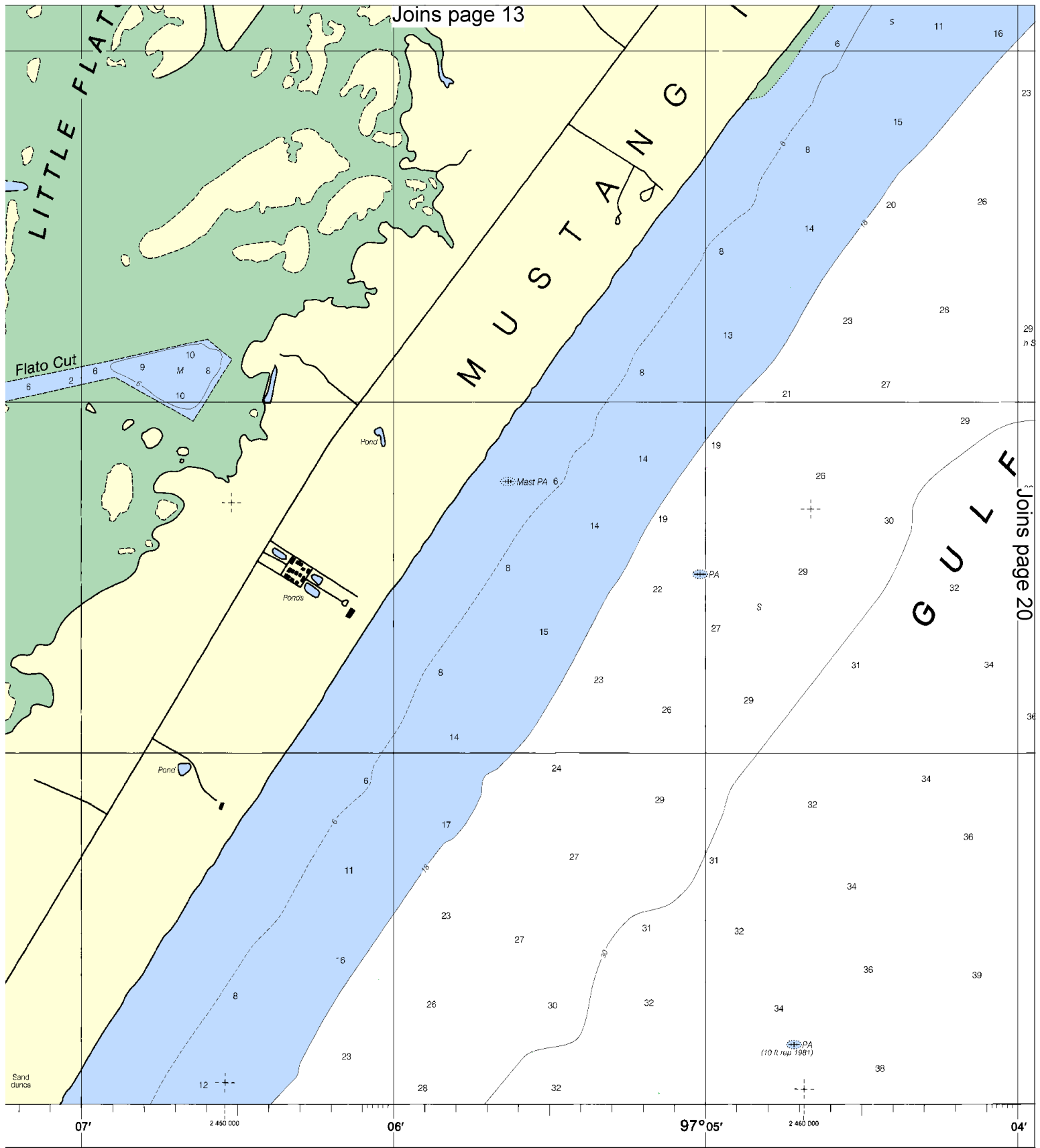


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





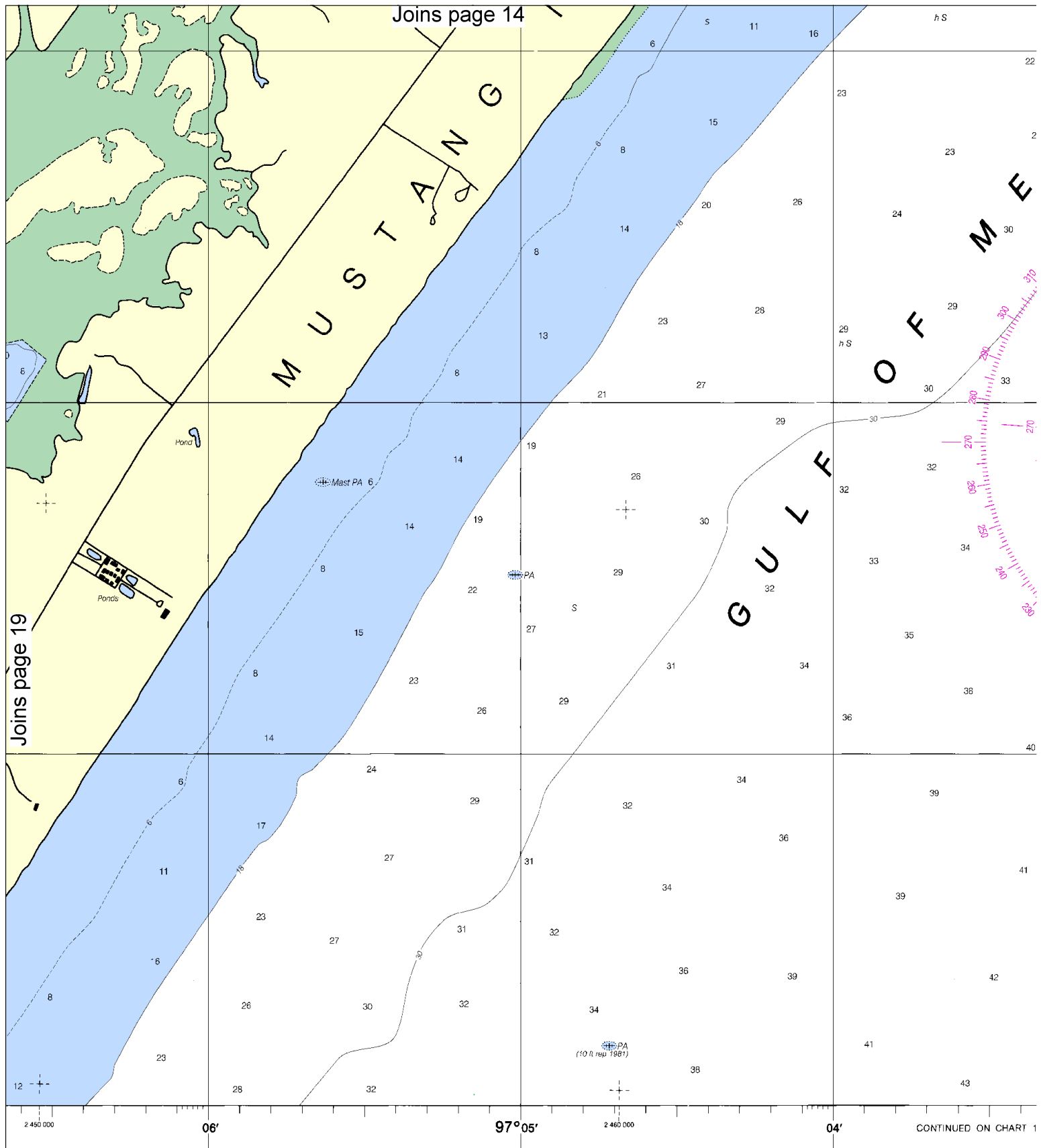
Joins page 13

Joins page 20

Washington, D.C.
 NT OF COMMERCE
 ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 OCEAN SERVICE
 T SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Joins page 25



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Joins page 26

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1 1/2

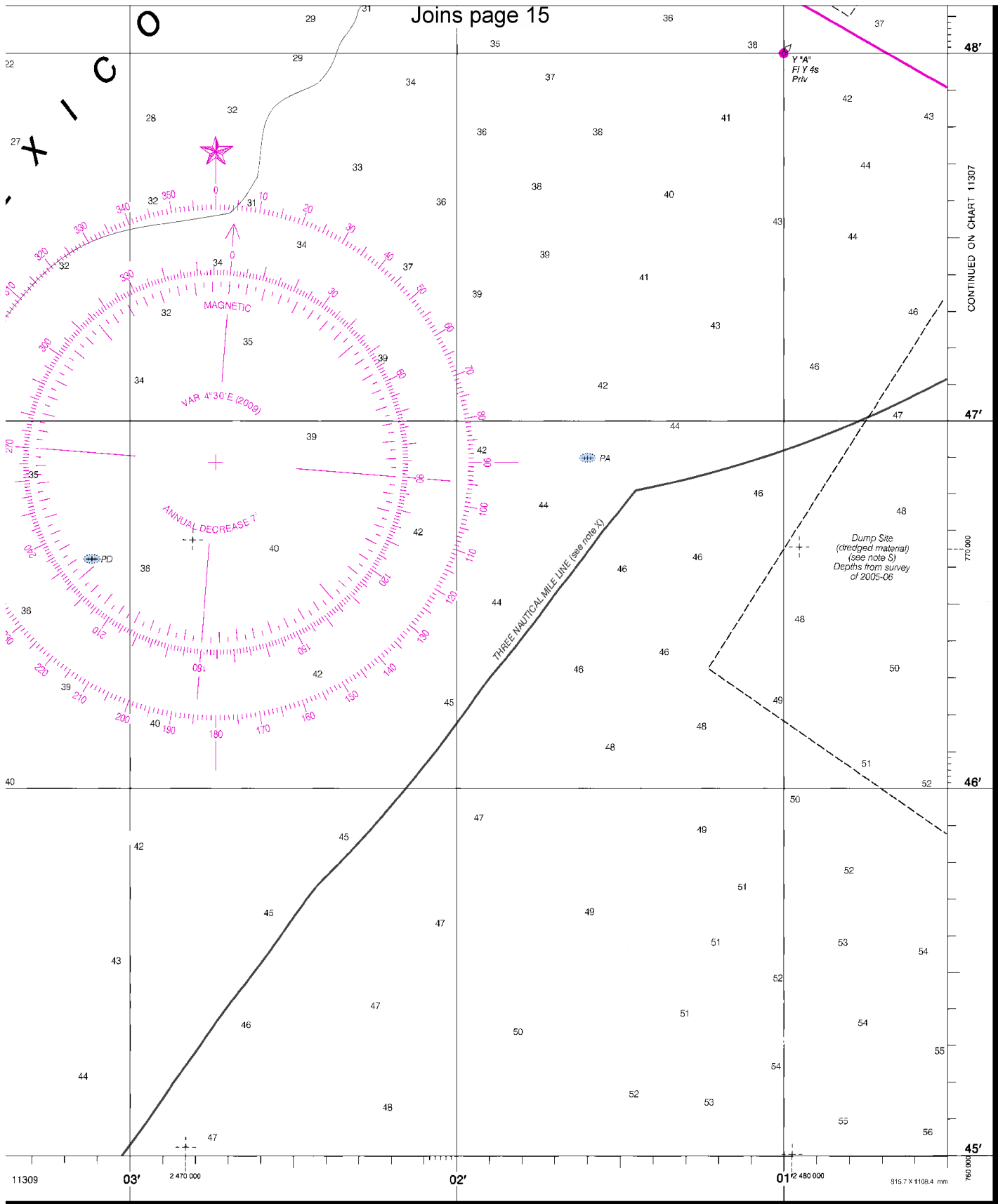


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





CONTINUED ON CHART 11307

48'

47'

46'

45'

ED NO 5

NSN 7642014015235
NGA REFERENCE NO. 11AHA11312

11312

Port Aransas to Port Ingleside
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000
Joins page 27

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group Corpus Christi – 361-939-6393

Coast Guard Station Port Aransas – 361-749-5217

Texas Park and Wildlife – 361-289-5566

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.